

Figure 1 consists of 12 histograms arranged in a 3x4 grid. Each histogram shows the frequency of the number of non-zero elements in the vector x for a specific value of n . The x-axis for all histograms ranges from 0 to 120, with major ticks every 20 units. The y-axis ranges from 0 to 100, with major ticks every 20 units. The histograms are labeled with n values: 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, and 120. As n increases, the distribution of non-zero elements shifts to the right, indicating that the vector x contains more non-zero elements as n increases.



Figure 2

